Albert, Ethel M. Socio-Political Organization and Receptivity to Change: Some Differences between Ruanda and Urundi. Southwestern Journal of Anthropology, Vol. 16, pp. 46-74. Albuquerque; University of New Mexico, 1960.

HRAF copy.

[This work is based largely on the author's experiences in the field in 1955 to 1960. It gives one of the best introductions to the social structure of modern and historical Ruanda-Urundi culture, and is especially noteworthy for the distinctions between the two kingdoms. The section divisions include: General-an introduction to and cultural summary of the area; historical; traditional political organization; kingships; social status and kinship related to political organization; and contemporary socio-political behavior. A bibliography is appended.]

FO42 Rundi

Baeck, L. Quelques Aspects Socieux de l'Urbanisation au Ruanda-Urundi [Some Social Aspects of Urbanization in Ruanda-Urundi]. Zaire, Vol. 10-12, pp. 115-145. Brussels, 1956.

/In this article, Baeck discusses and describes various factors in Rundi demography, urbanization, composition of population, and recent changes in population distribution. --Analyst/

F042 Rundi

Delacauw, Père Am. Droit Coutumier des Barundi /Customary Law of the Barundi/. Congo, Vol. 1 /i.e., Vol. 17/, pp. 332-357, 481-522. Bruxelles: Goemaere, Imprimeur du Roi, 1936.

Yale: Bk18.6 17[1]

/This source, by a missionary of the White Fathers, is an extended discussion of the main features of Rundi customary law. Included in the essay are materials on family law, including marriage, rights and duties of spouses, divorce and remarriage; property and contracts; and jurisprudence and jurisdiction of native authorities.--Analyst/

FO42 Rundi

Delhaise, Charles. Chez les Warundi et les Wahorohoro [Among the Warundi and the Wahorohor]. Bulletin de la Société Royale Belge de Geographie. Vol. 32, pp. 386-421. Bruxelles: Secrétariat de la Societe Royale Belge de Géographie, 1908.

Yale: E10.So75 v. 32

/This article, by a Belgian government official, is concerned mainly with the western Rundi. It is in the form of a standard ethnography, with two or three pages devoted to each major aspect of culture, e.g., life cycle, subsistence, social organization, and war.--Analyst/

FO42 Rundi

Kagame, A. Les Organisations Socio-familiales de l'Ancien Rwanda /The Socio-familial Organizations of Old Ruanda/. Memoires de l'Academie Royal des Sciences Coloniales, Classe des Sciences Morales et Politiques, Vol. 38. Bruxelles, 1954.

Pp. 355

/This monograph, by a native Rundi, discusses the social organization of the Rundi prior to the time of Belgian administration. --Analyst/

Schumacher, P. Das Eherecht in Ruanda [Marriage Law in Ruanda]. Anthropos, Vol. 7, pp. 1-32. Mödling-bei-Wien: Anthropos-Institut, 1912.

/This source is a description of Ruanda customary law concerning marriage, the relations among spouses, and conditions for divorce. --Analyst/

Schumacher, P. Die Ehe in Ruanda [Marriage in Ruanda]. Anthropos, Vol. 5, pp. 870-906. Mödling-bei-Wien, Anthropos-Institut, 1910.

/This source is an account of the various preliminaries leading to marriage and the ceremony itself among the Ruanda. --Analyst/

FO42 Rundi

Van der Burgt, J.M.M. Un Grand Peuple de l'Afrique Equatoriale [A Great People of Equatorial Africa]. Bois-le-Duc, 1903.

/This source is a general descriptive monograph of the Rundi nation as seen soon after the taking over of the area by the Belgians. --Analyst/

Vervloet, G. Aux Sources du Nil [To the Sources of the Nile]. Bulletin de la Société Royale Belge de Géographie, Vol. 34, pp..108-137, 262-273. Bruxelles, 1910.

Yale: E10.So75 v.34

/This source is an account of a trip by a traveler to the sources of the Nile in the Interlacustrine Region of Central Africa. Vervloet gives some information on the Rundi and on the Toro. --Analyst/

Vincent, Marc. L'Enfant au Ruanda-Urundi [The Child in Ruanda-Urundi]. Memoires de l'Institut Royal Colonial Belge, Tome 23, Fasc. 6. Brussels, 1954.

Pp. 220; 1 map

/This monograph is an analysis of the life cycle of Rundi children. Vincent takes Klineberg, Du Bois and Kardiner as models, but he points up very few specific relationships between early events and later character structure. Sample responses of informants are presented whether they agree with the author's generalizations or not. The differences between Tutsi, Hutu, and Bemba childrearing are summed up in a final chapter. --Analyst/